

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 101.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, FRIDAY, 16, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2651

## KAUAI STRONG FOR KNUDSEN

### Claim That He is Entitled to Speakership of House.

They are taking the fight for the speakership of the next House much more seriously on Kauai. It appears, than anywhere else in the Territory up to the present time. Mr. Knudsen of Kauai is the only candidate thus far who does seem to be taking the fight seriously. In its last number the *Advertiser*, which may be assumed to speak the personal wishes of Mr. Knudsen, prints this editorial:

"Honolulu papers and people suggest that Kauai is not entitled to the speakership of the House; that she has had too much heretofore and should take a back seat. Kauai cannot see it this way, try never so hard. Mr. Knudsen was made vice speaker last time because the position naturally fell to him, and he showed, the few times he presided over the deliberations of the House, that he was well fitted for the position; indeed, his management of proceedings expedited business and showed that he was thoroughly able to control and guide the work of the House. Mr. Knudsen is a good man and will make an able presiding officer, and the very fact that he was vice speaker of the last House by honorable politics entitles him to the party's support this time for the speakership."

"Kauai has never received her due share of public appropriation or public favor; she has upon nearly every occasion been shoudered to one side in the interest of other localities. The time for favoritism and all-hog-or-none business has passed and when Kauai can justly claim public favor, as in this instance, she should receive her dues. Honorable politics within the Republican party require that Eric A. Knudsen be the party's choice for speaker of the next House of Representatives. It is up to the party to deal fairly and squarely and in accordance with the political practice and precedent."

The geographical consideration, nevertheless, will enter into the speakership contest, so say the wise guys, and the geographical politicians insist that they cannot figure Mr. Knudsen into the speakership, put it how they may. Kauai, say these, had the speakership at the first session of the Legislature. Kauai had the vice speakership at the last session. Now it is the turn of one of the other Islands—Hawaii or Oahu for choice, neither one of which has had the presiding officer. The geographical ones, in fact, are rather inclined to unite upon Holstein of Hawaii if Smith of Hilo is for him.

Knudsen, nevertheless, is putting up strong fences everywhere and has even secured some following in Oahu despite of the aspirations of Long and Harris.

### SECOND OF FOURTH ENDORSES NEW RULES

A meeting of the Precinct Club in the Second of the Fourth was slimly attended on account of the rain. Col. J. H. Soper was chairman and Mr. Swayne was secretary pro tem. Mr. J. A. Hughes introduced his resolutions recommending certain changes in the organization of the Republican party. Among other things they provide that no government officer or employee shall be a member of the central, executive or any district committee. This is construed to mean persons who are paid by warrants and not laborers on the government pay roll.

The rules also provide that no delegate to any convention shall hold more than two proxies and give the method of conferring proxies. They require a two-thirds vote for the endorsement of any candidate and provide that candidates for membership in precinct clubs shall answer these two questions orally in the affirmative: (1) Are you a Republican? (2) Will you support Republican principles?

The resolutions were adopted without debate and the secretary was instructed to prepare a copy and present it to the Central Committee.

#### Threats of Incendiarism.

Word was received at the Police station last night that five Koreans, discharged by the Concrete Construction Company, had approached the company's plant in the Waianae valley and threatened to burn the place down. Deputy Sheriff Rawlins at once sent out two mounted policemen with instructions to bring in the Koreans if they could be found and charge them with vagrancy. It seems that this is not the first time these Koreans have created the same kind of disturbance in the valley and the police authorities are after them.

## NEW MAN FOR VOLCANO HOUSE



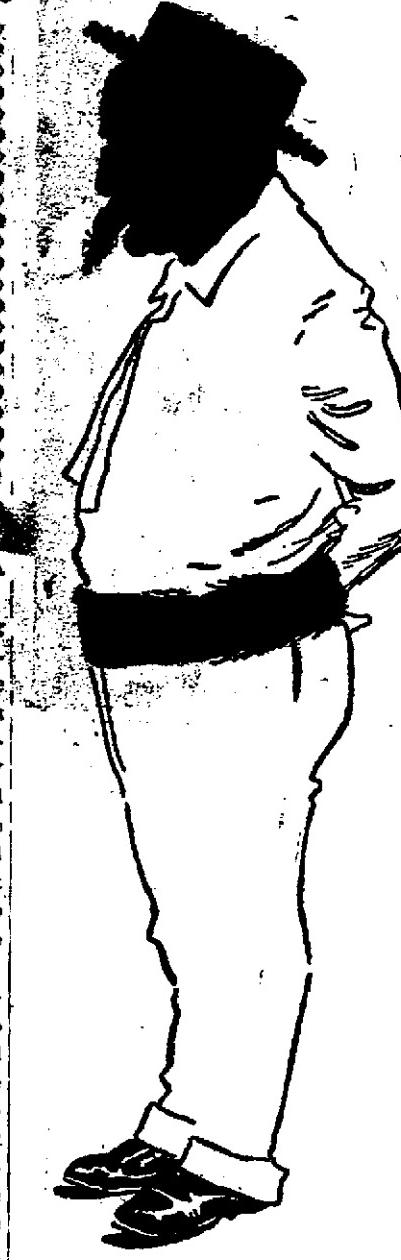
George Lycurgus, the well known proprietor of the Union Grill of this city, was yesterday elected manager of the Volcano House on Kilauea. Mr. Lycurgus has a controlling interest in the company, and at yesterday's meeting of the stockholders took a second mortgage for \$5,000 on the property, the proceeds of which are to be used in betterments.

It is the intention of the new manager to make the hotel a favorite resort for island people. Low rates will be offered and the service improved. New roads around the crater will be built, the hotel painted and new furniture and new water tanks installed.

After many weeks of rumors of anger, will come up on the next Kihuna deals and agreements regarding the future of the Volcano House, a stockholders meeting was held yesterday afternoon with the result that George Lycurgus is now manager of the hotel,

having a controlling interest in the stock and bonds and also being the possessor of a second mortgage for \$5000 placed on the property for the purpose of raising funds for important improvements. The action of the directors yesterday means much for this popular resort. Mr. Lycurgus will commence at once work for the improvement of the hotel, extremely low rates will be offered both at the hotel and for the trip thither and over five thousand dollars will be spent at once for betterments on buildings, furniture and grounds. It is the idea of the new manager to make the Volcano House the resort par excellence for Island people as well as for the tourist public.

"Low rates will be a feature. Arrangements have been made with the steamship companies for round trips from Honolulu to the Volcano and return for \$45. These trips will take about two weeks and will include steamer, railroad and carriage fares and room, board and baths at the Volcano House during the stop there. The regular rate will be \$15 per week. Liberal rates will be made for longer times. The table which has been on the American plan only will be run in the future on both American and European plans. We are going to do gardening also and hotel.



THE VOLCANO HOUSE AND THE NEW MANAGER, GEORGE LYCURGUS.

I hope to be able to supply vegetables for the Union Grill in this city. Demosthenes Lycurgus will accompany his brother to the Volcano House and assist him in arranging things. Mr. Lycurgus will take one of his cooks with him tomorrow. For the present the Union Grill will be conducted by one of Mr. Lycurgus's assistants. Later George Andrews, who is now abroad, will take charge.

Mr. Lycurgus has not definitely formed his plans for the proposed Hilo

## HONOLULU IRON WORKS GET MEXICAN CONTRACT

It is certainly something for the people of this Territory to be proud of when a local firm, in competition with the largest firms in the United States, secures a contract for building a big sugar mill in Mexico. That is what the Honolulu Iron Works has done. Mr. C. Hedemann, the manager of the company, will return from a three months' business trip on the mainland on the Siberia. During his stay in the States he succeeded in getting the contract for the sugar mill which is to be erected near Vera Cruz, Mexico, by the Tabasco Plantation Company, an American enterprise with headquarters in Minneapolis, Minn., and extensive cane fields in Mexico.

The contract secured by the local firm calls for the construction of the machinery, structural iron and in fact everything about the mill. Although the plant will be a large one at the start it is being built with the view of extension as conditions warrant. Mr. Hedemann visited Mexico during his present trip and inspected the site of the new mill.

One of the principal owners of the Tabasco Plantation Company visited the islands about six months ago and made an extensive inspection of the various sugar mills here. He was so pleased with the machinery built and installed by the local concern that he urged the company to enter a bid and the local firm was given the preference in making the award.

## HAWAIIAN LOAN ACT TIES ATKINSON'S HANDS

Reduced Interest Will Not Justify a Private Sale of Bonds Unless a Higher Premium Than Last Time Be Offered.

NEW YORK, December 14, 4:20 p. m. To Campbell, Honolulu. Purchasers offer higher price for all or none in order to control market. Dillon & Hubbard, New York, will not approve any private sale unless at figures higher than last sale regardless of interest rate. Cannot secure higher figures than last sale if bonds draw lower rate than 4 1-4 per cent. Under present market conditions advise against public sale.

ATKINSON.

HONOLULU, December 14.—Atkinson, Hotel Astor, New York. Prefer sale at 4 per cent. by advertisement if necessary. Purchaser can control, as intend to sell only \$500,000 now.

CAMPBELL.

From the foregoing cablegrams exchanged yesterday between Secretary Atkinson and Treasurer Campbell, the status to date of the Secretary's public improvements loan mission may be ascertained. As reported by the Advertiser the other day, the Secretary had received a bid of \$1000 premium on a million dollars of Hawaiian bonds at 4 1-4 per cent. interest. This was better in both ways than the million dollar loan floated in New York last year, which obtained a premium of \$626 on bonds carrying 4 1-2 per cent. interest, although that was more favorable than had been expected.

Treasurer Campbell, on receiving the latest cablegram from Secretary Atkinson, consulted the Governor, whose view of the situation is reflected in the answer sent. The Governor strictly construes the provision of the Loan Act of 1903, as Dillon & Hubbard evidently do, which authorizes the Treasurer, with the approval of the Governor, to sell the bonds at private sale without public advertisement, "provided such bid shall be above the figure of the last sale." According to this construction the bonds cannot be legally sold without having been advertised, even if they bear only 2 per cent. interest, unless upon a bid higher than \$626 in the million, or "the figure of the last sale." If the proviso in question read, "unless upon more favorable terms," then the interest as well as the premium might, in a situation like that which Secretary Atkinson is up against, properly be considered.

Dillon & Hubbard, it will be remembered, is the firm of financial lawyers whom Secretary Carter, now the Governor, consulted when floating the first million.

With regard to the Governor's decision it may be remarked that, should public competition sell the 4 per cent. bonds even at 99, the advantage over 4 1-2 per cent. bonds at par would be considerable. Roughly estimating that the discount and the expenses of flotation would equal one year's additional interest, there would be a saving of \$5000 a year for the remaining fourteen years of the life of the bonds—or \$70,000 which, after deducting \$40,000 for the initial cost as shown above, would leave the Territory better off \$30,000 in the million. Four per cent. bonds at par value would be just \$10,000 better and, in any case, the cost of flotation has to be counted.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

JIBUTIL, Dec. 16.—The Russian Baltic squadron sailed from here yesterday.

THE SEVASTOPOL.

TOKIO, Dec. 15.—It is believed that the battleship Sevastopol at Port Arthur has been seriously damaged, sinking to the torpedo tubes astern.

TOKIO, Dec. 15.—The Russian battleship Sevastopol is reported to have been torpedoed after many attempts.

The bombardment from 203-meter hill has destroyed the storehouses on Tiger's Tail and three commercial ships.

Observations from the hill show that there is not a single ship afloat in the harbor. All that can be seen above water are turrets, masts and funnels.

The streets of Port Arthur are deserted, nobody is patrolling them and the houses are burned or shattered.

The present sea power of Russia in the Orient having been destroyed, with the exception of two or three cruisers in winter quarters at Vladivostok, the Japanese fleet, with the exception of a flotilla of destroyers on patrol duty, will go into dock.

The Japanese troops are now advancing from the shores of Pigeon bay against the western forts.



# JURY LIST FOR YEAR

Commissioners Hand In Their List to Judge Robinson.

(From Thursday's Advertiser)

The jury list for the First Judicial Circuit was filed with Judge Robinson yesterday afternoon. There are very few native Hawaiians on the list of two hundred and fifty names handed in by the Commissioners, J. M. Riggs and C. J. McCarthy, the commissioners in fact having only chosen the names of men whom they knew under stood English.

About one hundred of the men drawn are to be summoned at once to serve as grand and trial jurors during the January term. The entire list, from which all the Territorial juries for the year will be drawn, is as follows:

First Precinct, Fourth District—J. S. Azwedo, C. G. Bartlett, W. E. Bellina, W. C. Bergin, H. F. Bertleman, James H. Boyd, Kenneth F. Brown, Joseph K. Clark, Albion F. Clark, Elmer M. Cneatham, E. T. Dreier, E. Ingham, S. K. Kamalopill, James F. Langston, W. Charles Lewis, Manuel Leal, F. W. Macfarlane Jr., George W. Macy, P. M. Pond, Milus Parkhurst, J. W. Podmore, F. A. Potter, R. K. Pahau, W. H. Smith, James Steiner, J. J. Sullivan, Stephen Umeuma, A. L. Wyman.

Second Precinct, Fourth District—F. W. Beardslee, G. Fred Bush, James H. Cummings, J. M. Camara, Marston Campbell, J. G. Crawley, C. A. De Cew, F. S. Dodge, W. Duisenberg, Charles E. Frazer, John Guild, William Green, Hugo Herzer, J. P. Howatt, W. H. Hoogs, Pierre Jones, F. L. Johnson Jr., F. M. Kiley, Hiram Kolomoku, George T. Kluegel, I. Livingston, W. A. Love, T. R. Lucas, Zeno K. Myers, C. T. Murray, T. R. Mossman, A. Newhouse, W. T. Paty, I. Rubenstein, Joseph Richards, A. C. Cliva, C. A. Simpson, J. A. Templeton, A. J. Tait, Bertram von Damm, G. P. Wilder, W. J. White.

Third Precinct, Fourth District—Hezekiah Aea, C. W. Booth, F. H. Foster, J. E. Goear, H. H. Walker, Albert Waterhouse, Benjamin J. Wright.

Fourth Precinct, Fourth District—F. Angus, D. K. Bent, J. J. Carden, William J. Cook, J. M. Davis, Benito Guerrero, W. K. Herden, L. R. A. Hart, C. F. Herrick, Arthur H. Jones, Louis R. Medeiros, Peter O'Sullivan, Samuel Parker, Roscoe W. Perkins, John W. Rankin, Harry Rivers, H. S. C. Denney, Charles S. Desky, A. V. Gear, E. E. Hartman, A. W. Howe, H. E. Hendrick, William F. Jarrett, Harry A. Juen, F. M. Lewis, Li Cheung, John McGuire, Edmund Norrie, William F. Halleron, Kirk B. Porter, N. S. Sachs, Charles Schoellkopf, Sydney Spitzer, A. J. Smithies, Stanley Stephenson, G. H. Traux, Frank J. Turk.

Seventh Precinct, Fourth District—George Chalmers.

Eighth Precinct, Fourth District—C. H. Atherton, R. L. Auerbach, William Blaisdell, Jacob S. Bailey, M. J. Bleasel, Andrew Brown, C. H. Carter, R. F. Colburn, L. H. Dee, H. M. Dow, H. S. Francis, C. H. Gilman, Thomas Horan, W. L. Howard, R. Ivers, A. T. R. Jackson, George Johnson, W. J. Kartt, F. H. Kilby, T. E. King, Chas. Lambert, Jules M. Levy, W. L. Lyle, Thomas F. McTigue, Patrick McGrath, W. W. North, Charles Phillips, Chas. Ramsay, E. A. Rowland, W. P. Roth, Henry B. Saylor, W. T. Schmidt, C. J. Schoening, C. L. Sprinks.

Ninth Precinct, Fourth District—William Long Austin, Jacob Batchelor, Richard Ludloff, Thomas C. McGuire, T. P. O'Brien, S. R. Stone, Richard Weedon.

Tenth Precinct, Fourth District—S. J. Allencastre, C. M. Cooke Jr., Henry Davis, Isaac Dillingham, Farm Corm, Charles Gildner, J. J. Greene, A. A. Montano, R. M. Mossman.

First Precinct, Fifth District—George J. Campbell, Ulysses H. Jones.

Second Precinct, Fifth District—J. B. Goldstone, W. C. Lane Jr., John Parker, Ernest Renkin.

Third Precinct, Fifth District—W. A. Buick, James B. Carver, W. W. Goodale, Charles M. Keahinui, Leonard M. Kellogg, Ernest E. Lyman, Horace Mahau, Ben Naukana.

Fourth Precinct, Fifth District—George Poe, Alexander Sheppard.

Fifth Precinct, Fifth District—John P. Benito, D. Douglas, Thomas Jones, W. A. McGowan, H. C. Schmidt, William T. Welrich.

Sixth Precinct, Fifth District—Edward Baker, John H. De Freis, H. R. Eckart, E. F. McCord, Charles O'Sullivan, R. A. Woodward.

Seventh Precinct, Fifth District—J. M. Aliu, Joseph A. Aheong, E. L. Doyle, Edward B. Friel, J. F. C. Hagen, John K. Inch, Lawrence K. Sheldon.

Eighth Precinct, Fifth District—J. L. Aholu, Antone Fernandez, F. F. Fernandez, Axel L. Lungren, William L. Petersen, R. C. A. Peterson, John Prendergast, Chris J. Willis.

Ninth Precinct, Fifth District—C. Roote, D. K. Dayton, H. W. Green, Edgar Henriques, Carl A. G. Maerten, William T. Rapose, P. F. R. Strauch.

Tenth Precinct, Fifth District—D. L. Akual, William T. Kawai Fong, Char K. Nolley, Frank J. Robb.

Eleventh Precinct, Fifth District—W. J. England, Charles H. Everett, E. R. Fernandez, Fred Goudie, R. W. Holt, E. Imhae, Joes P. Makainai, Albert McGurn, James Teita, John H. Thompson, William E. Tirth, Henry Zebe.

There is nothing more delightful than the country correspondence which appears in the county seat papers. Here is a bit from the Shaw correspondent of the *Charter Blade*.

"Edna Cline likes pumpkin pie. Lou Eastburn has a new dress. Madge Little likes to come to school at Shaw Do you, Walter?" Walter Fisher sat with Louie Kimble to sing "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." —*Kansas City Journal*.

# WAR HELPS JAP WOMEN

## Take Places of Teachers Who Go to the Front.

"The war in the Orient has done a wonderful thing for the women of Japan," said Immigration Inspector Richard L. Halsey. "You know, the war has drained the supply of men from the Mikado's empire, and among those who have gone have been the masters of the schools of Japan. These, before the war, were all men—and for the most part they were young men. It is the young men who are depended upon to guide the youth of Japan in the pathway of progress and civilization."

"It is estimated that the war has taken to the front 3500 of the school masters of Japan. Now, the schools could not be closed because the masters were taken away. That is not the manner of the government of Japan. And, as there were no more qualified young men to put in charge of the schools, the work of teaching has been taken upon themselves by the women."

"The effect has been remarkable, not least upon the women teachers themselves. It is said that they have improved by the discipline almost as much as their pupils, and that as a result the work of teaching the primary schools will be continued by the women, even after the war is over."

It has been a remarkable thing in connection with the development and modernization of Japan, that the women of Japan have not seemed to share the spirit, or at least the fruits of progress with the men. The Japanese man of today is a modern, up to date and in some respects a little ahead. The Japanese woman, so far as an outsider could judge her, has occupied a position no higher, or very little higher than that held by her sisters of the time before the Mikado drove out the Shogun.

Now, if the Russian war has taught the men of Japan that there is really room for their women on the more elevated plane held by her sisters of Europe and America, the war will not have been in vain even though Russia should not, in the eventuality, be driven out of Manchuria.

### Ewart Is Satisfied.

The following cablegram has just been received and pertains to the Hidalgo Plantation and Commerce Company's properties in Mexico:

"From Tapachula, State of Chiapas, Mexico.

"To Braithwaite H. Smith, Honolulu, T. H.—

"Found everything as represented in prospectus. Am satisfied.

"GEO. R. EWART."

Mr. Ewart's complete report will appear shortly.

### Salvation Army Entertainment.

Don't forget the good Samaritan with a good musical will be presented at the Salvation Army hall, Thursday night, December 15th, for the benefit of The Corps' little brass band who are greatly in need of a few new instruments. Admittance including refreshments, 25c. It is for a good cause. Tickets now on sale.

### A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Large sums of money are no doubt realized from simple speculation, but the great fortunes are derived from legitimate and honest business—where the goods furnished are worth the price they bring. Certain famous business men have accumulated their millions wholly in this way.

Prompt and faithful in every contract or engagement they enjoy the confidence of the public and command a class of trade that is refused to unstable or tricky competitors. In the long run it does not pay to cheat or deceive others. A humbug may be advertised with a noise like the blowing of a thousand trumpets, but it is soon detected and exposed. The manufacturers of

**WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION**

have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood, and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It is a scientific remedy and a food with a delicious taste and flavor. One bottle convinces. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists here and everywhere.

There is nothing more delightful than the country correspondence which appears in the county seat papers. Here is a bit from the Shaw correspondent of the *Charter Blade*.

"Edna Cline likes pumpkin pie. Lou Eastburn has a new dress. Madge Little likes to come to school at Shaw Do you, Walter?" Walter Fisher sat with Louie Kimble to sing "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." —*Kansas City Journal*.

# CASSAVA AS A PAYING CROP FOR THESE ISLANDS

## It Grows Well Here, Is a Fine Food for Stock and Makes Excellent Starch—Jared Smith's Advice.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser) ly expressed that that is the present Jared Smith, at the meeting of the Farmers' Institute, presented the following excellent paper on Cassava: "The place of corn starch. Corn starch must be found to take

Cassava, Manioc or Pia has long lands itself better to the purposes of being cultivated in Hawaii. Its value the cotton cloth manufacturer than as feed for cattle is well known and approaches most nearly to corn starch

there are several ranches where it is in all its characteristics.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
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Per Month, Foreign ..... 75  
Per Year ..... 5.00  
Per Year, Foreign ..... 6.00

Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : DECEMBER 16

## HAWAIIAN ORANGES.

The next worst thing to sending from \$40,000 to \$60,000 to the coast every year for butter which can be made in this Territory is to send \$50,000 per annum for oranges which we can just as well raise.

Oranges do well here if they are taken care of. Trees and orchards that have failed are invariably the neglected trees and orchards. To make a success of citrus fruits they should be planted in regular rows on good, well-drained soil, so that a cultivator may be run between them; and during dry spells they should be irrigated. Occasional fertilization is as necessary for them as for other growths.

Here in Hawaii little care is taken to keep the land where oranges are planted free from grass and weeds. They are given but hap-hazard attention at best. If blight attacks them, little is done to aid the tree's powers of resistance, though spraying is as necessary here as it is in California and Florida.

Limes are an excellent Hawaiian crop, yet we actually import them from Central America, via San Francisco. It fairly squares the circle of economic folly.

Mr. Rhodes, the veteran gardener, has had fine success with citrus trees in the upper Manoa valley. So have people elsewhere who give horticulture the attention it deserves. Mr. Craw, the entomologist, believes that Hawaii should be a citrus country, and he is right. It ought, at the very least, to raise enough of such fruit to supply itself.

While it is quite true that American shipping will eventually leave the sea unless something is done to save it, the prospect that the country will consent to let it go is so remote as to hardly make it worth while, as the Star would have it, to stop the progress of Hawaiian agriculture lest all outlet for local products should be closed. When the time comes for the United States to cut off trade between its outlying possessions and the home markets, for lack of carrying tonnage, the nation will have sunk into a commercial and financial decrepitude of which there is no immediate peril.

Despite the gloom of the Star, this journal cordially advises its agricultural friends not to lose faith in the carrying trade, and to keep the fact in mind that the nation which has subsidized railroads for the development of land business is not going to balk, if worst comes to worst, at the subsidizing of steamships for the preservation of ocean business.

There was no good reason why the Kalpu case should have been forced into court. When a question arose as to whether Mrs. Mikala Kalpu was a leper or not, it could have been easily settled by keeping her here until reputable doubters in the medical profession had a chance to make up their minds, one way or the other. There are good physicians on both sides of this issue now; enough who believe that Mrs. Kalpu is not a leper to entitle her to a longer test, which could easily be made at the Kalihi receiving station. Over and over again during the last forty years, consideration of this sort has been shown to suspects and in some cases they have proved themselves entitled to release. By following such a reasonable course, in the Kalpu case, the present Board of Health could have avoided an action-at-law which may have the most unpleasing consequences.

Editor Advertiser: Could you tell me if there is any law prohibiting people from letting their dogs loose at night, keeping the whole neighborhood awake with their barking? The people on Emma street are especially troubled with them. Would it be unlawful to shoot the dogs? Hoping your valuable paper could do something to help a sufferer. I remain your constant

## GET-RICH-QUICK SCHEMES.

The American Legion of Honor is the latest beneficiary order to come to grief. Not long ago the supreme governing body enacted a rule that thereafter the highest amount to be paid on the death of a member should be \$100. People who were paying premiums on larger insurance took alarm and brought suit, with the result that the State Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts intervened and caused a reversal to be appointed. Fortunately he acted in time. The assets and liabilities of the American Legion of Honor now nearly balance, so the policy holders will not lose much.

There are benevolent societies, Strauch's among the number, which are operating here in a way that makes them hazardous to the public. Strauch has kept quiet of late, holding place in a back room and working almost wholly among the more ignorant natives and Portuguese. Other societies of the same genus with agents here are also observing a comparative scarcity, due to the near approach of the meeting of the Legislature. And this is a reminder that the Legislature can put its powers to the better use than to protect the credulous part of our population—which is very large indeed—from the get-rich-quick schemes which operate on the basis of plan without intending to share the resultant results with the poor people who turn in the morn. The schemes are more daring here than anywhere else, for lack of a suitable law to deal with them, and because it is easy to hide their work among the submerged classes of so many different tongues the experience and complaints of whom usually escape the knowledge of the English-written newspapers. A proper use of legislative power would make Hawaii a place for the get-rich-quick men to avoid, rather than to seek.

An evening paper says that Jury Commissioners Biggs and Walker, drawn the present jury list, Mr. Walker had nothing to do with it as his term does not begin until next year.

The Jury Net for 1905 appears to be the best one chosen since Hawaii became American.

The mosquitoes are getting numerous again. In the main the people of the city are to blame for it, because where care is taken to get rid of standing water the insect pests cannot multiply. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety from the mosquito scourge.

## FIGURES VS. FANCY.

The Springfield Republican harks back to official statements that annexation has not been a commercial success for Hawaii and builds a column on the hypothesis that these islands would have been better off as they were. Evidently the Republican needs a strong infusion of figures.

Nothing was more certain just before the Spanish war, as Mr. P. C. Jones, formerly Finance Minister of the Republic of Hawaii has pointed out, than that the Reciprocity treaty by which Hawaiian sugar was admitted to United States ports free of duty, would be abrogated. At a caucus of Republican Senators early in 1898 an abrogation resolution was passed, and the Democratic Senators tacitly agreed with its terms. But for the Spanish war, which brought annexation to pass suddenly and as a strategic measure, Hawaii would now be paying the United States \$26 per ton duty on its sugars. That, for the six years ending with this one would have meant a subtraction, from money earned by the sugar industry, of \$52,000,000, the tax on a yield of 2,123,991 tons.

Annexation therefore has saved Hawaii \$52,000,000, to which must be added the \$4,000,000 of our six per cent bonds paid by the U. S. Government and \$1,000,000 of fire claims. This is a total saved or gained of \$57,000,000 in six years. Furthermore Hawaii can now sell its bonds at par.

Even if the United States has taken

\$2,000,000 or so from us in the form of customs and other revenues, we have got off pretty well, under annexation, sustaining our industries, escaping bankruptcy and Japanese local domination in public affairs, gaining credit and retaining wealth.

## SEA TRANSPORTATION.

The Star objects to the statement that the transportation difficulty is "pure humbug" so far as Hawaii's agricultural products are concerned, yet it does not show that sugar has any trouble or is likely to have any trouble in finding an outlet. Where sugar can go—steel, rubber, tobacco, etc., may follow. With small shipments a high specific rate is given, here as elsewhere. But when the Star argues that a large and regular volume of our agricultural produce would be denied an outlet it assumes that transportation companies don't want freight. So far American shipping men have met every demand of that kind on their own coasts, both lake and ocean. There, with a monopoly of the trade between American ports, they require no subsidy, and are ruled by the law of supply and demand. The subsidy question only affects us as it deals with through lines and with deep sea sailing vessels.

The special point we make is that the transportation problem has ever kept pace with the growth of Hawaiian agriculture and promises to do so, subsidy or no subsidy. There are plenty of ships ready to take our merchandise, some of them tied up, waiting for it. And there always will be plenty of ships while the monopoly of the carrying trade between American ports is enjoyed by American vessels. As for the deep sea or through steamers, it is most desirable to have them kept afloat under the American flag; but even if they are not one expects the coasting trade to suffer by it. And between here and the mainland of the United States it is by virtue of the shipping laws coast all the way.

## A PHILOSOPHIC MARE'S NEST.

Professor Gills of one of the Eastern colleges is giving a lecture through the country on "Our Nation's Peril," in which he argues that the United States will eventually decay because, in the process of expansion, it has taken in so many tropical races, in whose

"mental and physical deterioration" it must share. That is to say, eighty millions of homogeneous people on this continent will succumb to the dry rot of 9,000,000 Filipinos, living thousands of miles away from them, and to that of a few score of thousands of Polynesians and Mestizos, occupying other distant points on the earth's surface.

Such a destiny would be a sad one, but before the people of the United States get anxious they will doubtless consider the cases of Great Britain and Holland and take comfort. Great Britain could be hidden away in Texas; she is a small affair territorially; yet she has held tropical India quite a while, with some 200,000,000 population, and owns enough of African and ocean territory between the two tropics to supply half of Europe with elbow room.

Since a day before Elizabeth's time she has been busy acquiring tropical subjects; and if she has "deteriorated" her enemies are yet to find it out. As for little Holland, she has held a tropical colony since 1586—with the exception of four years, when the English had it—one sixty times her size and seven times her population. Yet there is no sturdier race in Europe than the Dutch.

Professor Gills of course assumes that

the possession of a tropical subject race leads to an admixture of racial strains, but that does not always happen, and where it does occur the result Professor Gills fears does not always follow.

The Southern States of America have had a tropical and servile race on the ground for some centuries, yet the white people living there have not lost their lead, despite the vast admixture of blood. It is the tropical race which is deteriorating into the mulatto, who is a weakling compared with either branch of the parent stock. In the light of this example from a northern and a tropical race actually in contact what harm is to be expected of a political union of such races when they are widely separated and not at all likely to come together as a homogeneous body? And if they did come together the result, even if as serious as the most arrant pessimist could think, would hardly affect the tens of millions of white people living in the United States proper.

The old way of pulling teeth was one which tried the endurance of the patient to its limit. In course of centuries "laughing gas" was applied but its toxic properties and some cases of heart failure which resulted from it brought the anesthetic method into disfavor. For the same reason the virtues of cocaine were doubted. Now, however, the dentists have hit upon a way to make tooth pulling painless without menacing the vital powers of the patient. The method, as described by Leslie's Weekly, "consists of a new application of that versatile, wonderful and omnipresent servant and friend of man, the electric agent. An electrical current of high frequency is used, which produces absolute insensibility of the tooth. The current is applied to the tooth by means of a gutta-percha cap lined with gold leaf, and in this way the field of application of the current is limited to the tooth which it is desired to extract. Perfect anesthesia is obtained in a few minutes, it is said, and the tooth can be removed without the patient feeling anything."

A sign that the Czar is sensitive to

public opinion at home is seen in the commutation of the sentence of the murderer of Von Plehve to fourteen years' imprisonment. It was remarkable that the court did not exact the death penalty and it is equally so that the Czar should consider a life sentence too much. Evidently the strength of the people is beginning to be felt by the autocrat and he does not care to challenge it by too summary processes against the assassin of a Minister of State whom the people hated.

The Russian general staff professes

itself satisfied with the situation in Manchuria. As the Russians have been driven three hundred miles from the place where they made their first stand and are unable to break the lines that are keeping them from the relief of Port Arthur, the general staff must be easily pleased.

The Russian battleship Sevastopol moved out of Port Arthur harbor into the roadstead when the Japanese took the 200-meter hill. In this way she escaped the shell fire which disabled the rest of the fleet, but put herself in the way of attack from the blockading squadron. It is now reported that she has been torpedoed and that the entire Port Arthur squadron is under water.

The high price put upon a shipment

of logs by the steamer Enterprise may

be taken as a fact that logs are not wanted in the cargo. Such freight is never sought by consumers in general,

and if not wanted, sea log wood usually

finds a market, sea log wood usually

# PAYS LAW'S LAST DEBT

**Murderer of Albion J. Glennan Hanged in Oahu Jail.**

In Oahu prison at a little after 11 o'clock yesterday morning Matsumoto Moritaro paid with his life for the murderer of Albion H. Glennan.

The man died game—or stoild. Perhaps with a Japanese of the lower class it is much the same thing. The rain beat down duly upon the prison at all events, and upon the few whom the law had allowed to gather under the big tree in the jail yard to witness the execution, although the man who was hanged was under an improvised shelter on the gallows. The gallows had been erected in the jail yard, just where the door of the main corridor opens out into it, and the murderer and his guards and the clergyman who accompanied the party of the condemned stepped directly out upon an inclined plane that led up to the platform where the drop was. The arrangements for the execution, which had been supervised by High Sheriff Henry, were most complete. The execution itself passed off without a single hitch and there was as little that was unpleasant about it as could possibly be upon an occasion of this kind. The infliction of the last penalty of the law is not, at any time, a pleasant thing to see, nor to manage. The execution of Moritaro was as little unpleasant as it is possible for an execution to be.

The condemned man, while those who had been invited to witness the execution gathered, waited in his cell in that corridor of the jail where are confined seven other men accused of murder. The witnesses, only officers of the law, physicians and representatives of the local press, had been told to be at the prison at 10:30 a. m. It was just a little before eleven when High Sheriff Henry, taking the death warrant in his hand, led the way to the cell of Moritaro. The man, pallid with that peculiar jail pallor that shows strangely in men of the yellow races, stood at the door of his cell, his hands clasped together, while the High Sheriff read the warrant to him through the bars. It was rather a long ordeal, but aside from that clasping together of his hands the Japanese showed no sign of agitation.

When the Sheriff had concluded the reading the warrant was handed to Chester Doyle, who translated it into Japanese as rapidly as he could. Moritaro, while this was going on, seemed for the first time to understand that his last hour had come—but he was still not agitated. He listened to the reading, grunting occasionally after the manner of Asiatics who thus show that they understand an interpretation.

When the reading had been finished a jail officer came forward with the straps and the cell door was thrown open. At once Moritaro stepped out into the corridor, laughed a contented kind of laugh and shook hands with the High Sheriff.

"He is happy now," said Rev. Moto-kawa, who has been the spiritual adviser of the murderer.

The straps were adjusted quickly. Then Moritaro, a guard supporting him on either side, stepped cheerfully and as briskly as he could with the straps upon him, up the short flight of stairs and along the corridor that led to the gallows. He called out as he went "Good bye!" to the men whom he had left in the cells in his corridor. It was significant that there was no response to this. Perhaps those he was leaving, over whom a like fate may be impending in the future, realized his plight more keenly than he did.

The rain was falling duly, monotonously. Moritaro stood upon the gallows facing toward the jail with a guard at either hand, as calmly as he had stood in his cell while the death warrant was being read. The crowd under the big tree in the jail yard, the very guards who stood with their guns at present in a line facing the gallows seemed to have a keener interest in what was coming than the man most concerned.

Moritaro, the Japanese clergyman beside him, began talking almost at once, speaking in Japanese. He said:

"I do not believe that Mr. Glennan was a wise man in his treatment of Japanese workmen, but that does not excuse me for my great sin, and in God's providence I must now die for my crime."

"I am very sorry that my bad deed leaves Mr. Glennan's family in such a sorrowful condition. May God bless them."

"I wish to thank all officers in jail and all my Japanese friends for their great kindness which now helps me to die. Since I have been in prison I have studied the Japanese alphabet and can read my Bible. Before the true loving God I have earnestly repented of all my sin and through Christ I believe God has pardoned me and I can die in peace with the hope of Heaven."

The clergyman translated this for him and while he was rendering the words into the English the murderer looked around upon the crowd and shouted good bye to some Japanese newspaper men in the crowd, bobbing his head as he gave the salutation after the Japanese manner and smiling in an engaging way.

Then, when the interpretation had been finished Warden Kamana drew the black cap quickly over Moritaro's head, and the noose was adjusted about his neck. The Rev. Mr. Moto-kawa knelt in prayer, sinking down upon his hands and knees. It had been arranged that when the clergyman pronounced

# WIN A HOME FOR SENATE

**Secretary Must Move Out of His Office.**

It has been practically decided at last that the Senate will not meet in the upper hall of the Capitol building, but that Secretary Atkinson shall be routed out of his room, removing his office into the apartment now occupied by Mr. Buckland and the Governor's staff of clerks, and that the clerks shall be moved into rooms to be improvised for them in the upper corridor.

This was the determination arrived at yesterday after a consultation between the Governor, Commissioner of Public Works Holloway and Senators Dowsett, McCandless, Lemberg, Lane and Achil. This gives the Senate the same quarters that it had at the last session, and is the best that can be done in the present cramped quarters at the disposition of the government. Nevertheless, it is not altogether satisfactory to the parties at interest.

For instance, nobody knows how Secretary Atkinson will like being moved around like a pawn in a chess game. Then, the Governor's staff of clerks have a lot of bulky archives that will doubtless be found cumbersome to move about from place to place. Indeed, it has been suggested that it might be better to build a couple of rooms for the use of the Secretary on the western verandah of the Capitol building opening out into the room of the clerks on the one hand, and into the office of the Governor on the other. This would put the Secretary conveniently close to his chief, and at the same time have him where he could more effectively oversee the work of the clerks.

On the whole, however, the matter will not reach a satisfactory permanent solution until the territorial government has more house room. A new building for the several departments, all of them would be the proper thing. This would leave the capitol free for the Governor and his immediate staff and the Attorney General and his staff on the upper floor, while the lower floor could be used altogether for the meeting of the two houses of the legislature. Take the throne room, as at present, for the House, with a room of similar dimensions across the hall for the use of the Senate when it is in session, and no better arrangement could be devised.

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S. Kanewanui, defeated Democratic candidate for the House from Kauai, has begun suit for \$1000 damages against J. K. Lota and H. J. Willis, whom he charges with having ejected him from the Court House at Hanalei, where the election was held, while the votes were being counted.

Lyles—"Did you ever come across a more concealed fellow than Bulger? They say he is an atheist; and I believe he is." Bonter—"I wouldn't like to go so far as that; but I do know that he doesn't recognize the existence of a superior being."—Town and Country.

• • • • •

ed the word "Amen," the trap would be sprung. The prayer, not a long one, was finished.

And the murderer of Albion J. Glennan was hurled into eternity. His neck was broken by the drop, so nicely had the weight been balanced, and the man died instantly, although the medical jury, Drs. Moore, Sinclair and Oyama, did not pronounce him dead until fifteen minutes had elapsed. There was a slight convulsive movement after the drop was sprung, but that was all. The body, after it was cut down, was handed to the Japanese friends of the dead man.

The arrangements for the execution were, as said before, supervised by High Sheriff Henry, although the actual details were looked after by Warden Kamana and Deputy Burke. The electrical arrangement of the drop was the design of W. L. Frazee.

The murder for which Moritaro was hanged was one of the most atrocious in the criminal history in the Islands. It was committed on January 8th last. The man killed was Albion H. Glennan, engineer in charge of the Makaweli ditch. Half a dozen sticks of dynamite were placed under Glennan's bed in his tent and exploded while he was asleep. He was instantly killed. Moritaro disappeared after the crime and there was no trace of him for some time. He was run down by Chester Doyle, who went from Honolulu to work on the car and got his first clew from overhearing conversations in the Japanese language. The murder came from Kauai to Oahu after three weeks hiding on Kauai and was finally arrested in Aiea. He made a complete confession to Sheriff Comey, who arrested him, and Chester Doyle, in the presence of several witnesses and the confession made a very strong part of the case against him. He claimed to have been beaten by Glennan and admitted that he had exploded the dynamite with intent to get even.

The case was fought through all the courts, and the end was reached on the gallows yesterday.

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EVERYBODY USES CHAMPER-LAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

"Mothers buy it for creepy children, railroaders buy it for severe coughs and elderly people buy it for a gripe," says Moore Bros., Eldon, Iowa, U. S. A.

"We sell more of Chamberlain's Cough

Remedy than any other kind. It seems to have taken the lead over several other good brands." For sale by All Dealers and Druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd. Agents for Hawaii.

# INSANE ASYLUM MUDDLE UP TO THE GOVERNOR

**It is Probable That Some Kind of Settlement of the Matter Will Be Reached on Saturday Next.**

The final decision of what shall be done by the government in the matter of the contract for the main building of the new insane asylum has gone over until Saturday next. Governor Carter himself has taken the responsibility for this additional delay of forty-eight hours.

This matter has been pending before the Governor for several days. It will be remembered that after this particular contract was let to the American-Hawaiian Construction Company, there was a hitch between the contractors and the Commissioner of Public Works relative to the kind of concrete block called for in the specifications, and relative also to the manner in which the blocks should be made. The contractors claimed that the specifications called for a block that should be tamped and pressed at the same time, and said that there was no machine made that would do the work—that, in fact, a block could not be tamped and pressed at the same time.

Mr. Holloway, on his part, urged that the specifications were perfectly clear, and wrote the contractors a letter urging that work on the asylum building should be proceeded with. At the same time, the Superintendent took the advice of the Attorney-General in the matter, and was told that he had the right to proceed to force the commencement of work—with the alternative of a forfeiture of the contract. Mr. Holloway, however, agreed to wait until Mr. Amweg, of the contracting company, who has gone to the Coast, could be heard from on the point of getting a machine to do the work specified.

At this point the contractors laid their case before Governor Carter, claiming that the specifications were not clear, and Mr. Holloway was asked to give his side of the case. The Commissioner of Public Works laid a long letter before the Governor on Tuesday, reciting what he had done, and advancing this proposition:

"I am perfectly willing to submit them (the specifications, to wit) to any engineer or architect of recognized standing as to whether there is any doubt as to what it is that the contractor is expected to furnish."

Upon this Mr. Gilman, of the contracting company, with his attorney, D. L. Withington, went before the Governor yesterday, and there was a session lasting during the better part of the afternoon. The case was threshed out in all its bearings, but it finally settled down to the one point that the contractors claimed that the specifications were not clear. But the parties at interest would not determine upon the choice of a man or men who would be satisfactory to arbitrate the disputed point.

As there seemed no other way to reach a determination the Governor, who had had notes of the entire hearing taken, finally consented to let the matter go over until Saturday to give the contractors time to communicate by cable with Mr. Amweg as to whether the question should be submitted to arbitration.

At that the matter rests until Saturday. On that day there will be another hearing, and a final determination, it is hoped, of the points at issue.

# ONE REPORT IS MADE, AND ONE IS COMING

**The Minority of the Federal Grand Jury Will Have Something to Submit to the Court Today.**

The majority of the Federal Grand Jury has presented its report, finding nothing upon which to base Colonel Curtis Iaukea's political charges. There will be a minority report presented today—and then there may be something doing.

It is true, perhaps, that the minority report will give Colonel Iaukea as little to go to Congress upon with a contest of the seat of the Delegate as the majority report has, because a minority of a grand jury cannot find indictments—but it is expected that the minority report will stir things up a bit, for all that.

In the first place it is current report that only the testimony of Democrats was heard before the jury, and the minority report says that United States District Attorney Breckons did not volunteer any of the witnesses.

The minority report, it is said, will contain some criticism of Mr. Breckons a good deal more unkind than that. The minority report, it is further rumored, will contain some criticism, also not kind, of Secretary "Jack" Atkinson, and it may be of some other Territorial officials, based upon the partisan testimony heard without giving the other side any hearing. Of course there is no means of knowing the truth of these rumors until the minority report is filed today, but the air was thick with them yesterday.

Also, there was some question among lawyers as to whether a grand jury could file a minority report—and, if it could, whether such a report was a privileged communication, leaving whoever might be roared in it no recourse at law. But, after all, all that is matter for the lawyers. The minority report, it is announced officially, will be filed at nine o'clock this morning. The majority report follows:

Honolulu, December 15th, 1904.

To the Honorable Sanford B. Dole, Judge of the United States District Court, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: The special grand jury, empanelled, sworn and charged by you on the twelfth day of December, 1904, having concluded its duties, beg to submit herewith the following report:

The United States Attorney produced no witnesses to testify

# THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

**An important Meeting Of the Farm Experts.**

Setting apart a Maui forest reserve, appointing a representative of the Territorial Board of Agriculture to attend the National Forestry Association convention in Washington in January, discussing the commercial possibilities of koa lumber exports and rubber trees propagation, and listening to reports of the fight being waged against destructive fruit and agricultural insects, formed the essential features of the meeting of the Board of Agriculture yesterday afternoon.

## MAUI FOREST RESERVE.

The following resolution presented by the special committee on forestry was passed whereby the report of Prof. Hosmer on the Maui forest reserve was adopted:

"Resolved, that the Board of Agriculture hereby recommend the setting apart of the Government Forest land of Makawao, Island of Maui, being a portion of said land of Makawao, containing 2081 acres, more or less, being indicated as a forest reservation, and also that those portions of the ahupuaa of Kalailihin, containing 5,718 acres is an important and valuable part of the Koolau forest which is a natural boundary of the forest aforesaid." The resolution called for notifying the Governor of the Board's action.

## THE VOLCANO KOA.

Superintendent of Forestry Hosmer also presented the following report of his visit to the koa forest back of the Volcano House, Hawaii, near the crater of Kilauea:

I beg to submit herewith a report upon my recent trip of inspection to the land of Keauhou, Kau, Hawaii, made in company with Mr. F. S. Dodge at the request of the Bishop estate.

The tract visited was the lower half of that part of Keauhou lying on the southeastern slope of Mauna Loa, maka-uka of the Government road and between the lands of Olao and Kapapala. A strip of about a mile in width on the Olao side of this tract has been set apart by the Bishop estate as a private forest reserve. This area, 4500 acres, is fenced in and cattle are excluded from it. The remainder of the tract is leased to Mr. O. T. Shipman as a cattle ranch.

The portion of the tract containing the koa forest about which the Bishop estate desires advice is a strip just west of the above described reserve. It extends from the Government road near Mr. Shipman's house to a paddock fence across the tract at an elevation of about 5000 feet, some five miles in length by a mile or more in breadth; an area of between 4000 and 5000 acres.

On this section, particularly on its upper half, is a fairly heavy stand of large koa (acacia koa) trees. The forest is practically pure koa, there being few other trees in mixture. Beneath the koa is a dense jungle of tree ferns (*Cibotium menziesii*). The koa trees are of good size and quality, many of the larger ones being from 80 to 100 feet in height and from two to six feet in diameter, breast high. These trees are mature and in my judgment ought soon to be cut and utilized.

The local conditions are such that with proper facilities for handling the logs the large trees could be felled and gutted out of the forest at reasonable cost. The demand for koa is believed to be great enough to insure a market for the product, and a fair profit, if the work is handled in a business like way by the right people. The proposition therefore may be regarded as a feasible one from a business standpoint.

Considered from the point of view of the forester the removal of valuable trees, when mature, is distinctly good policy, provided always that the work is done in such a way that another crop is insured. This, indeed, is the key note of forestry.

On the land in question I believe that the value of the koa forests is greater because of its commercial importance than for any other reason, that provided the work were done in accordance with forestry methods, the mature trees could be lumbered without detriment to the permanent productive value of the forest; and, provided an assured market can be secured, that the logging of the tract at this time is good business policy for the Bishop estate.

In my report to the Bishop estate I shall, therefore, recommend that the tract be logged, provided suitable arrangements can be made as to stumpage prices, and provided also that certain regulations, to be contained in my report, be made a part of the contract.

Very respectfully,

RALPH S. HOSMER,

Superintendent of Forestry.

Mr. Thurston spoke of a sandalwood grove which he accidentally stumbled on recently in the vicinity of this koa forest. The trees were vigorous, the largest eighteen inches in diameter, and were scattered over an area of ten acres. The trees were full of seeds and flowers. He considered it a valuable asset to the ground on which it was growing and hoped it would be saved.

## PULLMANS AFTER KOA.

Mr. Carter stated that he had heard that the Pullman Car Co. was inquiring after koa. He did not know whether they would make an effort to obtain the wood from Hawaii or not.

The Pullman people have always used expensive and rare woods in furnishing the interiors of their cars. Koa would show to advantage in any car and alongside of any other wood.

## DELEGATES FROM HAWAII.

A letter to Governor Carter from Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department was read, in which Ha-

(Continued on Page 8.)

# GOES NOW TO THE JURY

**Close of Emmett May's Trial Today.**

Closing addresses of counsel to the jury in the trial of Emmett May for embezzlement will begin at 10 a. m. before Judge Robinson. Shortly after 3 p. m. yesterday the defendant's case was closed and the prosecution put on no rebuttal.

When it came to discussing instructions of the court by counsel, the jury were excused and, the argument developing into a protracted wrangle, they were called in again after 4 o'clock and excused over night.

A. S. Humphreys, W. G. Cooper, W. R. Farrington, Edgar L. Lewis and C. M. Cooke in the morning testified to the good character of the defendant. Mrs. Silva and Louis R. Medeiros gave evidence of conversations in which Mrs. Bettencourt spoke well of May's treatment of her.

The defendant took the stand in his own behalf. His direct examination was still in progress when recess was taken from 12 to 2 o'clock. He went over the already familiar story of obtaining proofs of Bettencourt's death, his going

# NEXT TERM JURY PANELS

## The Fishery Tabu In Supreme Court.

(From Thursday's Advertiser)

Kahilialau's plea to indictment for murder in the first degree was further continued until 9 o'clock this morning, on motion of his counsel, A. M. Brown, before Judge Robinson yesterday morning.

Emmett May's trial for embezzlement of \$1000 life insurance money will be resumed before Judge Robinson at 10 o'clock this morning, having been continued over yesterday on account of the Judge's sitting in the Supreme Court.

### JANUARY TERM PANELS.

Before Judge Robinson, who is to preside at the January term of the First Circuit Court, venires were issued yesterday for grand and trial jurors to deal with criminal matters. The grand jurors are to appear on Tuesday, January 3, and the trial jurors on Wednesday following, at 10 a.m.

Before Judge De Bolt a venire for jurors in his court at term was issued, returnable at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 17th of January.

Judge Gear's venire will not be issued until after he returns from San Francisco.

Below are the lists of jury panels as drawn.

### GRAND JURORS.

Wm. H. Hoogs, Arthur H. Jones, A. J. Smithies, John P. Mendola, Fred Goudie, Patrick McGrath, Pierre Jones, A. E. Murphy, I. Livingston, John H. De Fries, E. L. Doyle, Chas. Schoellkopf, Albion F. Clark, Wm. Blaisdell, Thos. H. Kennedy, I. Rubinstein, Manuel Leal, Leonard G. Kellogg, C. A. De Cew, Axel L. Lungren, F. S. Dodge, F. L. Johnson, Hiram Kolomoku.

### ROBINSON'S TRIAL JURORS.

C. H. Atherton, Lawrence K. Sheldon, James H. Cummings, Edgar Henriques, A. L. Wyman, Chas. Girdler, E. E. Hartman, Geo. Poe, E. T. Dreier, F. E. King, Louis R. Medeiros, L. R. A. Hart, Wm. J. White, Wm. J. Karratti, J. J. Greene, Frank J. Robello, T. P. O'Brien, J. A. H. Vierra, Richard Weedon, Albert McGurn, Horace Mahauli, Ernest Renkin, J. S. Azwedo, Thos. C. McGuire, John A. Templeton, Ben Naukana.

### DE BOLT'S TRIAL JURORS.

L. M. Veltesen, Chas. O'Sullivan, Chas. S. Desky, Ernest E. Lyman, Chas. M. Keahinui, John H. Thompson, Elmer M. Cheatham, S. J. Alencastre, M. Brasch, E. Ingham, John W. Rankin, F. W. Beardslee, Thos. Honan, E. M. Boyd, C. M. Cooke Jr., A. W. Howe, Chris J. Willis, M. J. Bissell, T. R. Lucas, Ed Imhoff, John McGuire, Andrew Brown, R. N. Mossman, W. W. North, Chas. Lambert, John M. Alu.

### FISHERY RIGHTS.

Fukunaga's petition for a writ of habeas corpus to obtain discharge from sentence by District Magistrate Hoonakano of Ewa for breaking the tabu in Oahu Railway and Land Co.'s Honolulu-Hull fishery, was heard on appeal from Judge De Bolt's decision dismissing the writ by the Supreme Court yesterday. Justices Hartwell and Hatch and Judge Robinson constituted the court. George A. Davis appeared for the writ and S. M. Ballou to oppose it. The case is an important one, tending to settle the scope of the exception of vested rights in proprietary sea fisheries by Congress in the sections of the organic act making all sea fisheries of the Hawaiian Islands free to citizens of the United States.

### TAX APPEAL DECIDED.

A decision of the Supreme Court splits the difference between the return and the assessment in the case of A. P. Ryerson & Co. from the Tax Appeal Court with reference to an improved lot on the south-western side of Kewalo street, Honolulu, second lot from Lunalilo street, having a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 270 feet. It was returned at \$3000, assessed at \$4000 and valued by the Tax Appeal Court at \$4000. On the appeal further evidence was taken by the Supreme Court, which places the valuation at \$3500. Appellant in person, Robertson & Wilder for assessor.

### TO VACATE ORDERS.

John A. Cummings in his suit for revocation of a deed of trust has given notice to his attorneys, Smith & Lewis and L. J. Warren to the effect, in the affidavit of A. S. Hinrichs, that the trustee, A. F. Thompson, for the purpose of the sale of the property, will sell it to John R. Brown for \$10,000, and that he will pay the amount to the trustee at the time of the sale.

### NURSING MOTHERS.

"A richer milk than milk" is good food for nursing mothers. Scott's Emulsion is the rich cream of cod liver oil, and contains ten times as much cream as milk does.

The nursing mother must eat with the purpose of producing good, nourishing milk for her baby. A little Scott's Emulsion is often a very wise addition to her daily diet. If through nervousness or weakness her milk is a failure, Scott's Emulsion will help make it a success.

The baby gets the benefit, too, when the mother takes Scott's Emulsion. The same remedy brings new strength and nourishment to both.

Scott's Emulsion is the rich cream of cod liver oil, and contains ten times as much cream as milk does.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

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as briskly as he could

upon him, up the s. esorts:

and along the Mount Stephens

gap and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China,

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CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO.,

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Honolulu.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record Dec. 12, 1904.

D K Auwekoolani et al by Cmr to

Jerry Burns ... . . . . .

Merry Burns and wf to R A Wadsworth . . . . .

Makakehau (w) to Jerry Burns .. . . . .

Char B Desky and wf to John E. Rocha . . . . .

J E Rocha and wf to Joaquin Carvalho . . . . .

Elena Kupaha and hsb to G J Becker et al . . . . .

Ana K A Alona and hsb to Harriet F Cook . . . . .

Annie H Kanakaha and hsb to W T Robinson . . . . .

Kapuni (w) to Thomas Pahu et al . . . . .

W T Bannister and wf to Akoo . . . . .

John William B Rice and wf to Hawn et al . . . . .

Estate Ltd to D Dayton E L . . . . .

Fictional Estate Ltd to D Dayton E L . . . . .

## SIX YEARS OF HAWAII AS REVIEWED BY A MUGWUMP

The Springfield Republican, which prints the following, needs some enlightenment by P. C. Jones:

Senator's Lodge's reference to Hawaii in his speech at Point Shirley might fairly be made an occasion for controversy concerning the wisdom of republican statesmanship in annexing those islands and making them a territory of the United States. "By their fruits ye shall know them," and the fruits of Hawaiian annexation are bitter indeed to the residents of the archipelago who brought about its change of political and international status.

The primary object of the annexationists in Hawaii was commercial. Other material benefits also were sought. It was to be a glad time for everybody after the American flag was raised permanently over the islands. Please do not contradict us on this point, for the debate over Hawaiian annexation is still in the memory of living men. As to the outcome, after six years of experience with territorial absorption, let us now quote two unimpeachable witnesses, the insular governor and the health commissioner, who have been at Washington the past summer with tales of woe. In June last, Dr. Charles B. Cooper of Honolulu, the health commissioner, made public this statement: "Though annexation was hailed with delight, it has been to us a source of disappointment and financial loss. All our revenues derived from taxes on imports that used to go to local benefit are now sent to the Washington treasury, thereby making our burdens much heavier than formerly." Besides this, the application of the immigration laws of the United States has robbed us of the best laborers we could ever have—the Chinese." Even more authoritative is the statement made last week by the governor of the islands, George R. Carter:

The annexation of the islands to the United States has not been a commercial success so far as the islands are concerned. Since we have been United States territory we have not made great progress. One reason for this is because the laws by which we are governed are not suited to the country. For instance, we have to obey the United States Land laws, and cannot rent government land for a period of more than five years at a time. As it takes from two to four years to raise a crop in our climate we cannot find anybody who will rent land for such a short period as five years. Thus we are deprived of a big income from government lands. Since we have been annexed Congress has never dredged our harbor. It is filling up, and thus prevents the landing of the largest vessels. As a result of this our traffic is falling off. We have dredged the harbor at our own expense since we have been annexed, but unless it is dredged again we will lose much of our traffic.

Those who opposed this particular annexation may now be forgiven for saying that the Hawaiians got exactly what they wanted. Although prosperous as an independent republic, they sought annexation in the full legal or constitutional sense. They were even ready to abandon their system of oriental coolie labor on the plantations in order to become an American territory. And now they are disappointed and sore and full of complaints because the change has not resulted as they had anticipated. If they are chagrined over the material failure of annexation, have we in the United States any reason for thinking that we have profited by the annexation? That is the other phase of the question that deserves also to be considered.

Our answer is that the United States has gained nothing substantial by the absorption of Hawaii which was not ours without absorption. From the American point of view, the advantage of controlling Hawaii lay largely in military considerations. By reason of its location in the Pacific, the archipelago presented attractions as a naval base, which, in the hands of another power, might have been inimical to our interests. But in order to monopolize those advantages our country did not need to make Hawaii American territory. Have we not monopolized all the advantages inherent in Cuba as a naval base without annexing that island? By treaty Cuba has granted to the United States several harbors for use as naval or coaling stations, and no European power can gain a similar foothold there. The same course could have been pursued with Hawaii which was already independent. In fact, the old Hawaiian government had long since ceded to the United States the exclusive use of Pearl Harbor, the only sheltered water on the coast of the islands available for such uses.

The United States government for many years, moreover, had maintained a substantial protectorate over Hawaii, as against the possible earth-hunger of other powers, under a principle not dissimilar to the Monroe doctrine. The conditions, in short, were fairly complete for settling the Hawaiian question on the basis of continued Hawaiian independence supported by a moral influence emanating from this country like that which now encompasses Cuba and makes her as safe from foreign predatory raids as any small state in the world. The continuation of the reciprocity policy, which had been in force for some years between Hawaii and the United States, was all that was needed to perpetuate the commercial prosperity of the Hawaiian planters and people. Such was the policy which this newspaper advocated in dealing with those islands even before the Spanish war, and which six years of unsatisfactory experience with the annexation policy has visibly strengthened. In its main lines, this was the later Cuban policy.

The republican statesmanship in the Hawaiian case has not been wise, neither our lot nor that of the Hawaiians has been materially improved. Nor can it be convincingly urged that the only error made was in not placing Hawaii in the same status as Porto Rico and the Philippines. Both those dependencies have their grievous commercial troubles, and it is certain that in making Hawaii a colony outside the constitution the natural conflict between the spirit of a republic and the spirit of an empire would simply have been intensified.

A PROMINENT PUBLISHER ENDORSES CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

Mr Leon C Streeter, proprietor of the Worcester Cape Colony, Standard says: "For the past seven years, or since we have been in South Africa Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has always been kept in our household. My wife has found it to be invaluable with the children and croupy symptoms have disappeared with astonishing but pleasing rapidity under its influence. For sale by All Dealers and Drugists Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii."

"I wonder what it is," said the man, "that makes landlords and janitors dislike to have small children in flats." "The small children, I guess," replied the savage bachelor—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

## FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

## Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfigurement is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA OINTMENT to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. The absolute safety, purity, and sweetmell, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

**Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.** Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and soap of crusts and scales, and soft ointments, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Agent, Depot, R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sol. Prop., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

## Read the Advertiser.

## EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

The INTER-OCEAN free for One Year.

By special arrangement we are enabled to offer the WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN, of Chicago, absolutely free of charge to all new subscribers to the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE (Semi-weekly), who send in their subscriptions between now and January 1st, 1905, such subscriptions to be for one year. This does not apply to renewals.

The WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN is the leading journal of the Middle West and in addition to its perfect news service has many new and valuable features among which are its Farm Department, Forestry and Floriculture, Care of the Horse, Boys and Girls page, International Sunday School Lesson, Home Health Club, Health and Beauty Hints, New Household Ideas, Practical Cookery, Latest Styles for all Ages, Best Fiction, full Crop and Market reports.

This is undoubtedly the greatest premium offer ever made in this Territory, being something of lasting, practical benefit to all who take advantage of it.

SEMI-WEEKLY HAWAIIAN GAZETTE for one year with Weekly Inter-Ocean for one year, both postpaid to our address for \$5.00 the regular price of the Gazette alone. Payable strictly in advance.

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**ROYAL**  
**BAKING**  
**POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure  
**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE**

## GOES NOW TO THE JURY

(Continued from page 5)

Tuesday, Dec 13.

Am bk Olympic Evans, 20 days from San Francisco 3 p.m.  
Am bkt Archer, Lancaster, 14 days from San Francisco 3 p.m.  
Stmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona and Kau ports, 5:40 a.m.  
Am sp Dirigo, Goodwin, from Shanghai in mud ballast, 6:15 p.m.

Wednesday, Dec 14

C-A S S Aorangi, Phillips, from the Colonies, 8:30 a.m.  
Am schr C. Kennedy, Schlemmer, 35 days from Port Townsend, 9 a.m.  
Stmr Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports with 4900 bags of sugar, 4:25 a.m.  
Stmr Likelike, Naopala, from Maui and Molokai ports, 6:30 a.m.

Thursday, Dec 15.

Stmr Helene, Nelson, from Hawaii ports with 22 pigs and 80 head of cattle, 6:30 a.m.

DEPARTED

Schr Mokihana, for Kaliua, 10 a.m.  
Stmr Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports 5:20 p.m.

PASSENGERS

Arrived.

Per stmr Mauna Loa, December 13, from Kau ports—M S Dodge, R. A. Hosmer from Kona ports, Mrs F. Costa, Tokujima E. Henriques, Mrs. Sol Hiram, Mrs. Kualolo and child, Miss I. Houloupai, Matsumoto, A. A. Deas and wife T. E Bryant and wife, Ellen Low J. A. Magoon, from Maui ports, Sam Kehinol, W. C. Schleifer, W. H. Leong S. B. Hardy, Mrs J. F. Fritz, Henry Kui and 105 deck.

Per Am bk Olympic, Dec 13, from San Francisco—Mr Allen and Master McTighe.

Per stmr Mikahala, December 14 from Kauai ports—J. H. Coney, H. P. Faye F. M. Swanzey, Rev. Kopu and wife Mrs. Kupapaulu, J. L. Xavier, J. McClellan D. F. Franca, W. A. Kinney, J. Hackett and 91 deck.

Per S S Aorangi, December 14, from the Colonies—Mr and Mrs. Johnson, Miss M. McCall.

Per stmr Helene Dec 5, from Maheukona—H H Renton

Departed

Per stmr Mikahala, December 15, for Kauai ports—Miss H Nordmeyer, Mrs G R Ewart Jr., Mrs Geo H Fairchild and family Mary Grote May Hattie, Mrs Brodie Miss McClellan, J. K Farley H P Faye Mrs Noonan 2 children and nurse, Miss L Orange, Miss Shizinko Mr Healey and wife Mrs J W Grote M Lorenz, W R Kinsley S M Hundley J H Coney, H E Picker, J C Pineanco, U Sekamoto

## BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 5)

wall was asked to have representation at the convention of the National Forestry Association which will be held in Washington in January. The Board appointed Mr Wm L Hall in charge of Forest Extension, Bureau of Forestry at Washington to represent the Board of Agriculture of Hawaii. Mr Hall was here last year and published a valuable bulletin on the forests of Hawaii. Mr Hall will more particularly present the forestry element of Hawaiian affairs.

Mr Gerrit P Wilder will be appointed by the Governor to represent the Territory of Hawaii at the convention. Mr Wilder is thoroughly acquainted with the horticultural and pomological resources of Hawaii and he is an islander who takes the keenest interest in the introduction and propagation of rare fruit and ornamental trees. Mr Wilder stopped at Washington on the way home from Honolulu and established cordial relations with the Department of Agriculture and he should prove a valuable ally in disseminating information concerning the needs in horticulture.

### PLENTY DOING IN THE POLICE COURT

The police court had a long day of work yesterday having to top in a Japanese liquor case at five o'clock. The Chinese boy arrested for truancy had his case postponed because Judge Whiteman wanted more time to look up the law on the subject. Pakakai was fined \$10 and costs for selling liquor without a license. He is the head of one of the so-called clubs. He took an appeal. All the restaurant keeper cases were again postponed this time until December 22nd. Lee Yat charged with larceny in the second degree was held over. A father and son Hawaiian arrested assault and battery on a native girl were held during the afternoon. It seems the girl came and tried to take the clothes belonging to the young man. He refused to let her do it and she then hit him. The girl then hit him again. In a short trial the girl was found guilty and sentenced to jail for six months and a fine of \$10. The boy was held over to the grand jury.

There were six men who did not sign the majority report. They were the foreman S M Damon, Hugh McCorriston, J W McDonald, Ihu Effinger, H A Wilder and J J Spitzer. These six went into executive session at once after the majority had filed its report while others Carley, Watt and Hundley were excused by Judge Dole as they desired to leave the city.

### FATHER WATT

The P. I. confirmed the app int that Mr Wm L Hall is to be the new Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry. The new Commissioner is to be appointed by the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry. Price is to be a large \$1,000 per year by appointment. Subscriptions received at the Gazette office.

The Am. Consul F. W. Williams left Wednesday last for San Francisco to attend the trials of the Hawaiian King and at the same time he returned to San Francisco.

## BATTLESHIP SEVASTOPOL SINKING BY THE BOW

Washington, December 15, 1904.

To Japanese Consul, Honolulu:

The Commander of the Third Squadron reports that two torpedo boat flotillas attacked the "Sevastopol" and commissioned ship at 3:30 a.m. on the 14th inst., during heavy snow. One torpedo boat is still missing but the rest returned safely. In the morning of the 14th our observation station and picket ship reported that the bow of the "Sevastopol" sank three feet. From 11:30 p.m. of the 14th till 3:00 a.m. of the 15th six torpedo boat flotillas and special torpedo boats incessantly attacked the "Sevastopol," the "Ostavsky" and another commissioned ship but the details are yet unreported. At 9:00 a.m. of the 15th our observation station reported that the bow of the "Sevastopol" further sank with torpedo tubes completely immersed.

HIOKI.

## FAMINE IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Dec. 16.—At a public meeting last night the Parliamentary party denounced the Government for not taking steps to relieve the famine in the west of Ireland.

## DEATH OF NORMAN MACCOLL.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Norman MacColl is dead.

Norman MacColl, M.A., late editor of the Athenaeum, was born in 1843. He was educated at Downing College, Oxford, where he received the degree of Master of Arts. He was Hare Prizeman in 1868 and was also a Fellow. He was made Barrister of Lincoln's Inn in 1875. Among MacColl's publications are: "Greek Sceptics from Pyrrho to Sextus," 1869; "Select Plays of Calderon," 1888; and "The Exemplary Novels of Cervantes," 1902. He was a member of the Athenaeum and United University Clubs.

## THE OLD CONSTELLATION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The U. S. frigate Constellation, the oldest ship in the Navy, has been recommissioned as a receiving ship.

## HUNGARY'S REBELLIOUS DIET.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 16.—The Government has decided, if opposition continues, to dissolve the Diet.

## BERLIN'S POPULATION.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—The census shows the population of this city to be 2,000,000.

## ONE REPORT IS MADE AND ONE IS COMING

(Continued from page 5)

In the investigation of election matters before the jury, stating that no complaint had been laid before him, and all witnesses appearing before this jury were summoned at the request of members thereof.

There were twelve witnesses summoned who gave testimony before this grand jury.

After examining the witnesses so testifying, it is the finding of this grand jury that there was no evidence produced which would warrant the indictment of any person for violating the Federal laws at the late election, that is, Sections Nos 5403, 5408 and 5508 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, mentioned in your charge to this grand jury on December 12th, 1904.

Sgt. J. A. Gilmar, C G Ballentyne E. R. Bath, Wm O Atwater F J Carley J A McCandless, George C Watt, Fred J. Waldron J P Winne, J P Cooke, Saml G Wilder, C M Vlorster, Geo K Kara, S N Hundley, Chas Butzke, Henry Lan-

caster. There were six men who did not sign the majority report. They were the foreman S M Damon, Hugh McCorriston, J W McDonald, Ihu Effinger, H A Wilder and J J Spitzer. These six went into executive session at once after the majority had filed its report while others Carley, Watt and Hundley were excused by Judge Dole as they desired to leave the city.

Witnesses called during the sitting of the jury were Jacob Ware, W I Irving, John Emmeluti Thomas Pedro Valuau Franklino C P Laukaa, H J. Moosman H T Moore G J Weller, I Livingston and Charles J Campbell.

Hawaiian Gazette Company, Honolulu, T H.

Enclosed herewith find five dollars to pay for one copy of the Fundamental Law of Hawaii, which please send to

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Please print and mail it to the Hawaiian Gazette Company, T H with \$5 and the Fundamental Law of Hawaii will be immediately mailed to you postage prepaid.

## WHEN THE PETREL WAS IN BATTLE LINE

Now that the trim little gunboat Petrel is attached to the Honolulu Naval Station, the following item from Town Talk, printed a long time ago, is of interest.

The little gunboat Petrel, the first gunboat of the "new" Navy, has been placed in commission again at the Mare Island Navy Yard, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Benjamin Tappan, and both ship and commander are to return to the scene of their former prowess on the Asiatic station. Both took part in the battle of Manila bay, and after that historic fight Tappan was given the command of one of the small vessels captured from the Spanish—I think it was the Manila. In this small vessel Tappan, during the subsequent operations, including the advance upon the city of Manila, was conspicuous for the closeness with which he approached the enemy's batteries. He always made it practice to get his guns as close to the enemy as he could, wholly regardless of the fact that such tactics also brought him closer to the hostile weapons.

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It further appearing from a reading of said affidavits, that said defendant, P. E. Lamar, is located in and about the city of San Francisco, State of California;

It is further ordered and directed that a copy of the summons and complaint in the above entitled case be forwarded forthwith by being deposited in the United States Postoffice at Walluku, Maui, postpaid, directed to said P. E. Lamar, at San Francisco, State of California.

Service herein shall be deemed completed at the expiration of time prescribed by the order of this court, this cause to stand continued to, and be triable at, the regular March term 1905 of this court.

(Sgd.) A. N. KEPOIKAL, Judge of the Circuit Court, Second Judicial Circuit.

Attest:

(Sgd.) EDMUND H. HART, Clerk, Second Circuit Court, (Seal) 2628

## FORECLOSURES.

L AHLO.

## NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated November 29, 1890, made by and between L. Able of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as mortgagor, to William G. Irwin, John A. Cummings and William D. Alexander, all of said Honolulu, trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, as mortgagees, and of record in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in book 129, on pages 140, 141 and 142, which said mortgage was duly assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now holder and owner thereof, by the successors of the aforesaid mortgagees.

TERAPION No 1, in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, effects a cure, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of other serious diseases.

TERAPION No 2, for nervous exhaustion, impaired sleepiness, and all the distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, etc. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

## TERAPION

is sold by principal Chemist throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 and 4/3. In ordering state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "Terapion" appears on British government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

## COURT NOTICES.

### IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Manoel Rapozo de Freitas, of Kapaa, deceased—Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts, Distribution and Discharge.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Maria Augusta Rapozo Freitas, Administratrix of the Estate of Manoel Rapozo de Freitas, wherein she asks to be allowed \$1000 and she charges herself with \$206 22, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her and her sureties from all further responsibility as such administratrix.

It is ordered that Thursday the 26th day of January, A D 1905, at ten o'clock a.m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Libue Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have why the same should not be granted and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this Order in the English language, be published in the Hawaiian Gazette, newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for four successive weeks the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Libue this 22nd day of November 1904.

By the Court

JNO A. PALMER Clerk

Dec 16 23 30 Jan 6

### HACKFIELD VS. P. E. LAMAR

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—OCTOBER TERM 1904.

H Hackfield & Company, Ltd., a Corporation Plaintiff vs P. E. Lamar Defendant. The Pioneer Mill Co Ltd a Corporation, Garnishee.

### ORDER OF COURT FOR PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS

Upon reading and filing the affidavit of L N Baldwin, and D H Case, and it appearing to me therefrom that defendant P. E. Lamar has removed from and is now a non-resident of the Territory of Hawaii and that he is now living in the city of San Francisco State of California and is also appearing from said affidavits that a cause of action in respect exists between said H Hackfield & Company Ltd as plaintiff and said P. E. Lamar as defendant and that said P. E. Lamar is a necessary party thereto and it further appearing that a summons has been duly is-

sued in the above entitled case, and due and diligent inquiry and search made for said P. E. Lamar for the purpose of making personal service thereof upon him as defendant, but that same was not and could not be had for the reasons hereinabove stated, and by said affidavits made to appear:

Now, therefore, it is ordered that service of summons in this action be made upon the defendant, P. E. Lamar, by publication thereof in the Hawaiian Gazette, a semi-weekly newspaper, published in the English language in Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and hereby designated as a newspaper suitable for the advertisement of notice of judicial proceedings; that such publication be had and made at least once a week for four consecutive months; and

It further appearing from a reading of said affidavits, that said defendant, P. E. Lamar, is located in and about the city of San Francisco, State of California;

It is further ordered and directed that a copy of the summons and complaint in the above entitled case be forwarded forthwith by being deposited in the United States Postoffice at Walluku, Maui, postpaid, directed to said P. E. Lamar, at San Francisco, State of California,

Service herein shall be deemed completed at the expiration of time prescribed by the order of this court, this cause to stand continued to, and be triable at, the regular March term 1905 of this court.

(Sgd.) A. N. KEPOIKAL, Judge of the Circuit Court, Second Judicial Circuit.

Attest:

(Sgd.) EDMUND H. HART, Clerk, Second Circuit Court, (Seal)

2628

ATTENTION!